

COMMUNICATION METHOD AND A SYSTEM AND
A TERMINAL USING SAID METHOD

FIELD OF INVENTION

5 The present invention relates generally to a method and a system for providing terminals in a communication system with information. More specifically, it concerns a method and a system for providing a digital receiver with information regarding services provided in commu-
10 nication networks adapted to for example the DVB standard. The invention also concerns a terminal and a computer program product adapted for use with such system.

BACKGROUND

15 A system adapted to the Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) standard comprises several independent networks, such as terrestrial, satellite or cable networks. In such a system with more than one distribution network, network dependent information is usually distributed
20 separately in each network. Information about provided services, such as Service Information (SI) and Program Specific Information (PSI), relevant for a first network is distributed in that first network, information relevant for a second network is distributed in that
25 second network etc. In the above mentioned example with a service conforming to the DVB standard, information is set according to the particular standard used, such as DVB-S (satellite), DVB-C (cable) or DVB-T (terrestrial). For more information regarding the DVB stan-
30 dard, reference is made to the publication "Digital Television MPEG 1 MPEG 2 And principles of the DVB Sys-

tem", H Benoit, ISBN 0-471-23810-4, or to the DVB Home Page on the Internet: <http://www.dvb.org>.

However, a problem associated with information distributed over several networks is that the information seldom is completely according to a standard. There are often application specific standards adding or changing information elements compared with the agreed standard. This could for example result in that, during channel search performed by a digital receiver, many channels are found but the associated parameters sent with the channel do not match or are missing.

Another problem is the difficulty to schedule service information. One common DVB application is television broadcasting. Today, the supply of services in that field is immense and still increasing. Thus, it is almost impossible to get an overview of what is on TV that day or the next week. The only way to find out is to read a large number of newspapers or magazines or to check TV guide web sites on the Internet. Alternatively, a user can tune into all available networks and download guide information, if a guide mode is at all available in the user equipment. This equipment is normally a so-called Integrated Receiver Decoder (IRD), e.g., a Set Top Box (STB) etc. In the case of the satellite version of the DVB standard, DVB-S, if the user has a motor driven antenna or a DiSEqC-controlled switch with which several satellites can be tuned into, it is even more difficult to get an overview of the services available.

Yet another problem is that non-DVB transmitted channels are hard to find with a standard channel search.

The transmitted parameters may not match the actual parameters used by the receiver system.

Still yet another problem is that the amount of information that requires transmission is rather large.

- 5 Thus, it is difficult and expensive to transmit all information available for all provided services to the user. In addition, especially for low-end receivers, where the memory budget is very tight, a large amount of information poses problems.

10 OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a method and a system for providing a digital receiver connected to several communication networks with information regarding services provided in the networks

- 15 wherein at least some of the above mentioned problems associated with prior art are overcome.

Another object is to provide a digital receiver terminal and a computer programme adapted for receiving such information.

20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is based on the realisation, that information regarding services of different networks can be collected centrally in a common database in a standardised format.

- 25 According to one aspect of the invention there is provided a method as defined in claim 1. According to other aspects of the invention there are also provided a communication system as defined in claim 13, a termi-

nal for use in such a system as defined in claim 25 and a computer program product as defined in claim 27.

With the method and the system according to the invention, the problems of providing a digital receiver connected to several communication networks with service information are eliminated or at least mitigated. Thus, with the present invention, a user is provided only with service information quickly and efficiently and in a standardised way for all networks. Furthermore, bandwidth can be utilised more efficiently as service information transmissions can take place more seldom and during low traffic.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The invention is now described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is an overview of a communication system according to the invention,

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of a service information server according to the invention,

Fig. 3 is a flow chart illustrating the major steps when providing a terminal in the communication system of Fig. 1 with service information, and

Fig. 4 shows the mapping of information in the service information server of Fig. 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the following, a detailed description of a communication system according to the invention will be described. When the term client terminal or simply termi-

nal is used in this document, it is to be interpreted as all kinds of user terminals capable of communicating the relevant kind of information, such Set Top Boxes (STBs) or personal computer equipped with Digital Television (DTV) receiver cards.

In figure 1, an overview of a digital communication system is shown. The system is preferably adapted to an MPEG2 based standard, such as the DVB standard, or ATSC and cablelabs systems wherein data in the system is used to provide information on how to tune to services and to display the information. The system is built around several networks, one of which is a data network, generally designated 10, such as the Internet. Different service providers, such as TV companies, are connected to this network through respective service provider equipment, one of which 20 is shown in figure 1. Users subscribing to the services are also connected to the network 10 through respective user equipment or client terminal, one of which 30 is shown in figure 1. The terminal 30 can be any of a personal computer with an associated modem, a separate display unit, an integrated receiver decoder (IRD) in the form of a monitor accompanying a so-called Set Top Box (STB) etc.

In addition to the data network 10, there is a satellite network, generally designated 40, a cable channel network 50 and a terrestrial network 60. Thus, the services provided by the service providers 20 can be delivered in many different ways. As an example, a digital television channel can be transmitted to a user by satellite, by a cable channel network or even by a broadcasting network or a data network, such as the Internet.

Shown in figure 1 is also a database or Service Information (SI) Server 70, also connected to the data network 10. In the following, the function of the SI Server 70 will be explained in more detail, partly with reference to figure 2. Reference is also made to figure 3, which outlines the major steps of the method used in connection with a preferred embodiment of the invention.

The SI server 70 can be any common computer equipment capable of creating and maintaining a database, step 81 in figure 3. Thus, the server 70 comprises a display 71 and a keyboard 72. It also comprises a hard disk 73 or equivalent storage medium for the storage of the database information and other data in digital form. A central processing unit 79 processes all operations in the server and is connected to the different parts of the server, as is usual.

Further, the server comprises a working storage or memory 74 for running software applications. An example of that is an information collection software application 75. The function of the information collection application is to gather information regarding the different services provided in the communication networks, step 82 in figure 3. This can be accomplished in several ways. The simplest way is to tune into the different networks and perform an automatic channel search, thus collecting information of the respective networks 10, 40, 50, and 60. This is done by means of an integrated receiver 76 provided in the SI Server and connected to the networks through one or more suitable interfaces 77a, 77b etc. The SI server 70 is thus capable of

receiving information from the different networks, see figure 1.

There are alternative ways to input information. Information to be input can be collected from any source, such as newspapers, TV magazines, TV guides on the Internet etc. and input through a user interface, such as the keyboard 72. Use of Internet search engines and automated collection from other sources are also possible.

- 10 A problem mentioned above in connection with the description of prior art is that some of the transmitted channels are difficult to acquire with a standard channel search. The transmitted parameters associated with the channels do not match the actual parameters needed
- 15 by a client terminal. However, in the SI Server 70, this problem can be solved by using a specialised software application 78 having knowledge of the non-standard features of the different services provided. By means of this specialised application 78, the
- 20 parameters provided with the service are analysed and converted into standard parameters useable by the client terminals 30, step 83 in figure 3. These standard parameters are then stored in the database 73 for later use, step 84.
- 25 It is very important that the information in the SI Server database always is up to date. To that end, the information collection application 75 has a schedule for collecting information. As an example thereof, the integrated receiver 76 is instructed at predetermined
- 30 intervals to make the above mentioned channel search and supply the information to the SI database, which is

then updated if the information received during the channel search differs from that previously stored in the database.

In the following, several alternative ways of using the information stored in the SI database 73 will be described. As already mentioned, the SI Server 70 is connected to a data network 10, such as the Internet. This means that client terminals 30 can access the SI database 73 over the network 10 and collect information stored therein. In a preferred embodiment, the client terminal 30 logs into the server 70 by giving a username and password, as is usual. Associated with each username there is a user profile stored in the server. This user profile contains information regarding what kind of receiver is used by the user client terminal 30, to which networks the terminal is connected, access rights, user preferences, such as fields of interest regarding TV programmes etc. This means that when a client terminal is logged into the SI Server 70, only information elements relevant to that specific client terminal 30 have to be retrieved.

This solution with user profile has several advantages. When downloading the service information from the SI Server 70 to the client terminal 30, step 85 in figure 3, the transfer time will be kept to a minimum, thus saving costs and frustration associated with a delay. In addition, it is easier for a user using the downloaded information to get an overview thereof when only relevant information is available to him/her.

In an alternative solution, the obtained information is filtered in the client terminal 30. This has the advan-

tage that the preferences can be changed more dynamically. In addition, in case there are several users of a specific client terminal 30, as is often the case, the different users can have different preferences,
 5 thus facilitating the use of the service information.

A combination of the two suggested solutions can also be used, i.e., the information is filtered partly on the SI Server side and partly on the client terminal side. The solution selected largely depends on the performance distribution in the system.
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The information can also be pushed by the SI Server in accordance with any of the standards available, such as ATVEF standard (ATVEF - Advanced Television Enhancement Forum). The advantage of this solution is that the SI
 15 server 70 knows when service information relevant for a particular user is updated and therefore can push this information without unnecessary delay.

The timing of the information transfer is usually not critical. The service information can cover several
 20 days and channel parameters seldom change. Thus, as an alternative to sending the information to the client terminal 30 with a PPP connection, it can be broadcasted during e.g. night-time when bandwidth is cheaper. Information can be transferred to the terminal
 25 in any IP channel, PPP, ADSL, cable modem etc.

In figure 4, there is shown a preferred way of storing information regarding the different services. In the present example, the services 73a are termed "Channel 1", "Channel 2" etc. However, this is just an example.
 30 Associated with each service is a set of parameters 73b

comprising information, such as frequency, forward error correction (FEC), symbol rate, packet identifier (PID) for audio, video and data etc.

Preferred embodiments of the invention have been described. It is realised that these can be varied within the scope of the appended claims. Thus, DVB compatible receivers have been shown. However, the invention is applicable to any digital communication system wherein different services are provided.

- 10 Only one network of each kind, i.e., data, satellite, cable and terrestrial, is shown in figure 1. There may of course be provided more than one network of each kind. As already mentioned, a terminal can receive information from several satellite networks, for example, possibly by means of a motor driven antenna.
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